G. R. S. App. F. IX-4]

Previous References.

1942-3
(War)

War File No. 52-42
Serial Nos. 166.

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. Six only

Part B for October 1942

SUBJECT.

Conditions governing the use of high explosives.

M. Krishnan
19.X.42.

761/W

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

General and Revenue Secretariat

1/ File No. 52 of 1942-3. [App. F. III—2

Serial No. 1

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
AUG 31 1942
No. 1961

From: The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident
F 3(27)-42/W & 28th Aug. 42
Requesting him to furnish the name of persons in whose housing this Govt would like him to have the assistance of the Govt of India, if this Govt consider it necessary to have Special personnel to use explosives for the purpose of demolitions.

Submitted for perusal and orders whether the C.E may be consulted also as regards housing Special personnel to use explosives for the purpose of demolitions, with reference to the C.D.Dept circular.

The Home Dept circular with the Act to the ISP and the ARP Controllers of Bangalore Mysore KGF & Bhadravathi for information and guidance as the above places are the Class II (KGF Class III) towns in the State.

The I.G.P (the Secy) Engineer-in-Chief Inspector of explosives may be consulted.

RS 29/8 SCy

29/8

Secy

Law Dept

30/8

for 31/8

Submitted with a letter to the ISP. C.E & C.I of Mines & Explosives. Mysore

for

RS 5/9

2. Home Dept Circular dated 5th Sept. 1942

CHIEF SECRETARY. 29. AUG. 1942 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives

761/W

W File No. 52 1022/W 1058/1059/W of 1942-3

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

From The Asst to the Hon'ble the Resident
F. 3(27)-42/W dt 23rd Sept. 42
requesting an early reply.
Stated with a reminder to
Govt I.G.P. C.I.E. Explosives & C.E. who
was addressed in the matter.

Sd/-
24/9

Issued 1686-88/W dt 24th Sept. 42 to GOI
CE
C.I.E. Explosives.

From The I.G. Police. 3.
C.61/ARP/42-43 dt 25th Sept. 42 stating that
it is not necessary to have any Special
personnel for the purpose of demolitions
involving the use of high explosives.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives dt.
559 dt 25th Sept. 42 stating that most
of the ARP Personnel in the Province have the use
of high explosives and that it is not necessary
to have any special personnel in this area.

Re dt 24th Sept. 4-

The Chief Engineer's reply is awaited.
Since the Resy have reminded in the matter
it is for orders whether a reply may be sent to
the Resy or the C.E's reply may be awaited.

A reminder may be sent to the Govt of India

Sd/-
26/9

1092
1052
1051

Demobilisation by use of high explosives — Training

General and Revenue Secretariat

W File No. 52 of 1942-3. [App. F. III—2

	Serial No.	
5.	J—2602	to get army Special Personnel trained mine Sweepers
		In 26/9
		Rly Bd Law Dept 29/9
		Defence 29/9
		Navy 30/9/42
		Fin Dept

CHIEF TRY. 26 SEP 1942 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

OFFICE OF THE LAW SEP 29 1942 2763

Sobd with a draft reply.

In 1/10

RS 1/X Secy

5 Issues Pol. 750 of 2nd Oct. 42 to all Resys

6. From the C. E. in Mysore
6160 of 3rd Oct. 42 stating that there does not seem to be any necessity to depute any one for training in this special work.
A reply to all Resys on the above lines has already been sent. Sobd for perusal

In 5/10

RS 5/X Secy

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

W 52-42-1

761 W

No. F.3(27)-42/W. (Rec 2)

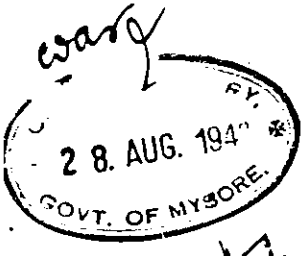
The reply to this communication should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

FROM

THE SECRETARY
TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.



Dated Bangalore, the 28th August *1942.*

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for information copies of the letters noted in the margin.

1. Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No.78/180/41-A.R.P., dated the 19th May 1941.
2. Government of India, Civil Defence Department Circular No.311/42, dated the 7th August 1942.

2. If the Government of Mysore consider it necessary to train special personnel to use explosives for the purpose of demolitions, I am to request that, if there is no objection the number of persons in whose training they would like to have the assistance of the Government of India may kindly

kindly be intimated to this Residency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Abdaman Khan.

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No.78/180/41-A.R.P., dated the 19th May 1941.

I am directed to request that Provincial Governments may now for Class I and II towns prepare detailed schemes showing the financial effect of their proposals and forward them to the Government of India in respect of the following matters:-

(a) The care of persons rendered homeless by reason of air attach ----------Appendix A.

(b) The salvage of private property including personal possessions ----------Appendix B.

(c) The repair of slightly damaged buildings -Appendix C.

(d) Extensive Demolitions and Demolition involving the use of high explosives ----------Appendix D.

(e) Clearance of debris caused by air attack- Appendix E.

2. The general outlines of the organisation which will be required to be set up are set forth in the appendices attached.

3. I am also directed to say that for the reasons given in paragraph 1 of Appendix D and in order to avoid misunderstanding it has been decided that the Service called the "Rescue and Demolition Service" shall in future be named the "Rescrue Service".

APPENDIX 'A'

CARE OF PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS BY REASON OF AIR ATTACK.

1. Persons may be rendered homeless through the following three main causes -

(a) widespread panic causing large crowds to desert a town for the mofussil.
(b) the destruction of their Homes;
(c) the temporary compulsory evacuation of persons living in the vicinity of an unexploded bomb.

Whatever the cause such people will need assistance in finding fresh accommodation, food, clothning and probably money. Those who are rendered homeless under (b) and (c) will require immediate shelter. Measures will also have to be taken to prevent looting.

2. Points for consideration when drawing up a scheme are mentioned below ;

A. A number of Emergency Rest Centres should be earmarked in which the following facilities can be provided immediately after the "Alert".

(a) Lodging.
(b) Lavatories.
(c) Food and water. The differences in caste may have to be considered.
(d) Sympathetic advice regarding
  (i) Re-housing
  (ii) Salvage of personal property
  (iii) Repairs to slightly damaged houses
  (iv) How news of relatives may be obtained.
  (v) How cash may be obtained.
(e) The maintenance of morale is of great importance. Morale will depend chiefly on the personality of the officer in charge and his staff, as well as on the efficiency of the organization.
(f) Records of persons using the centre will be essential if

if their needs and queries are to be followed up. They will also be of great use in assisting other services (see paragraph D below) in tracing owners of property etc. etc.

B. An adequate staff, including reliefs should be recruited and trained. Full use should be made of volunteers to staff centres.

C. The position of the Emergency Centres, with details of the facilities provided should be widely known. The Wardens and Police should have an intimate knowledge of the organization for it will be they who, in the first place, will have to deal with the public and who will have to shepherd them to the appropriate rest centre. Full details of the organization should be kept in the Wardens Post for reference.

D. The officer in charge of the Organization at the Local Authorities Headquarters should maintain close liaison with the officers responsible for Demolition, Salvage of private property, Recording casualties, Rehousing, Reparis to private property, etc., so that as speedily as possible any required information or assistance may be given to the homeless persons.

APPENDIX 'BI

SALVAGE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY INCLUDING PERSONAL POSSESSIONS.

1. The work of salvage may be classified as follows:-

(i) Assistance, to the extent, when necessary, of making complete arrangements, to owners of damaged property
(ii) The protection and storage of goods belonging to absentee owners, or to owners who are unable to make arrangements themselves.
(iii) The recovery and disposal of food and useful ~~xxx~~ materials.
(iv) The establishment of an office where owners of damaged property may seek information and advice.
(v) The maintenance of close liaison at all stages with those responsible for the work of Rescue, Demolition, Clearance of Debris and the Care of Persons Rendered Homeless.
(vi) The prevention of looting.

2. With regard to paragraph 1(i) above the primary responsibility for recovering, protecting and transporting removable goods and articles from a damaged building rests with the owner and, subject to the requirements of the A.R.P. Services which may be engaged at the scene of the damage, facilities should be afforded to owners to recover their possessions. It will, however, be appreciated that the majority of owners will be in need of assistance to a greater or less degree.

3. With regard to paragraph 1(ii) above where the owner of the damaged house cannot be traced or is unable to take any action arrangements should be made to protect removeable goods and other articles against loss or further damage due to exposure until such time as the owner or his agent is traced and over his property. It may be necessary to rent premises for the purposes of storage and suitable buildings should be earmarked for the purpose.

4. With regard to paragraph 1(iii) above, procedence should be given to the salvage of essential food stocks and other perishable goods which may be of value to the community, and information of such salvage should be given immediately to the appropriate officer.

It may also be possible to recover from the debris material which are of value for the emergency repair of roads and buildings (this ~~xxxx

(this will only apply to materials taken from the structure of the building), or to recover disused materials and articles required for industrial use.

The value of any such salvage should be recorded so that in the event of a scheme for compensation for War Damage payment to the owner may be effected.

5. With regard to paragraph 1(iv) above, the location of this office should be known to all Wardens and officers in charge of Emergency Centres set up in connection with the arrangements for the care of persons rendered homeless.

6. With regard to paragraph 1(v) above, unless close liaison between A.R.P. and other services at work at the incident is maintained at all stages much valuable property is liable to be lost. It is, however, essential that there should be, as soon as possible after the damage has occurred, some one at the scene of damage who may be responsible for the proper receipt and custody of small articles of value. He may well be found from the Wardens Service, Police or other service. He should be replaced by a representative of the Salvage Service as soon as possible. Full instructions as to the receipt, custody and disposal of small articles of value should be placed in every Wardens' Post. After the decision to carry out demolitions is taken every effort should be made to assist the inhabitants to remove and transport their property.

During the course of the work of the removal of debris or the levelling and clearance of damaged property parties of the salvage organization should be detailed to work with the clearance parties so that as far as possible the property of the several owners may be collected into separate dumps and labelled.

7. With regard to paragraph 1(vi) above, this is the responsibility of the Police.

APPENDIX 'C'

REPAIR OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BUILDINGS.

1. It is desirable that privately owned premises which have been only slightly damaged by air attack should be rendered habitable as soon as possible after the damage has occurred.

2. Such repair should not extend beyond that which is necessary to render the building fit for habitation. This would not include interior decoration and replacement of fittings, etc.

3. Arrangements should be made for the early inspection of slightly damaged premises by a person authorised to decide on the extent of the repairs necessary.

4. Repairs should only be undertaken by the Provincial Government if the person responsible for repairs to the property is unable to effect the repairs himself. If the person responsible for repairs undertakes the work himself, a record of the approved cost of the admissable repairs should be made so that in the event of a Scheme of Compensation for War Damage payment to him may be effected

5. Repairs to property of Industrial and Commercial undertakings business premises, premises of public utility undertakings, transport services and Government Buildings, should be carried out by the authority responsible in peace time.

APPENDIX 'D'

EXTENSIVE DEMOLITIONS AND DEMOLITION INVOLVING THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

1. The primary object of the Rescue Service is to rescue living persons

persons entrapped in debris. It is also responsible for the recovery of the dead from damaged buildings (their subsequent removal should be the responsibility of a separate Provincial Organization) and to take any immediate steps necessary for the temporary support of demolition of buildings, the collapse of which is likely to endanger life or to obstruct traffic. The Rescue Service should not undertake extensive demolitions nor demolitions involving the use of explosives.

2. A survey of existing stocks, other than Military, of explosives and shot firing equipment should now be made, with a view to utilising them in case of need. In the event of any shortage, the Government of India may please be informed. It should also be ascertained whether a reasonable quantity would be readily available at short notice.

3. After the preliminary warning has been received a reasonable quantity of explosives and shot firing equipment should be stored in the Towns where it may be required, and any arrangements that may be necessary should now be considered.

4. In considering the personnel required for the Demolition Service due regard should be paid to the possibility of enrolling men already trained to Demolition Work. In exceptional cases it maybe necessary to train personnel specially for this purpose.

5. In accordance with Defence of India Rules, Section 51 B(3), the authority to order demolition for the prevention of the spread of fires is any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the Provincial Government. Authority to order any other demolition is given in Defence of India Rule 78, as amended by Defence Co-ordination Department Notification No.699-OR/41, dated 15th March, 1941.

6. The question of salvage of private property and other material is the subject of Appendix 'B' but it affects the subject under review. Demolition is carried out in the interests of public safety and it must take precedence over the interests of individuals in the salvage of their private property. It is, however, desirable that reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent further loss or damage to private property and that facilities should be afforded, as circumstances permit, to enable owners of private property and members of the A.R.P. Salvage Organization to arrange for its salvage and protection In any event owners should be informed as to the situation with regard to their property

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APPENDIX 'E'

CLEARANCE OF DEBRIS CAUSED BY AIR ATTACK.

1. The order in which this work should be undertaken is:-

(a) The clearance of debris from off road communications, the most important being dealt with first.
(b) The removal or levelling of the debris of demolished buildings;

2. It is desirable that the debris of a demolished building should be levelled or removed as soon as possible after the attack, subject to local conditions and to the urgency of other work. Unless early steps are taken to improve the appearance of a site in a built up area, the continued evidence of enemy action may have a depressing effect on the morale of the public. Accordingly where persons having control of buildings which have been damaged beyond repair are unable, or are unwilling without assistance, to arrange for the levelling and clearance of the site the Provincial Government should arrange for this to be done.

3. In some districts it may be considered advisable to convert a building which has not been completely destroyed into an air raid shelter by constructing the shelter in a suitable portion and

then collapsing the remainder of the building over it.

4. The work of removing debris from the site of a demolished building should not be undertaken before the building and its contents have been inspected by a specially appointed officer who should make a report on to its condition and contents. This should be done in order to safeguard the owner in the event of his being entitled to compensation under any scheme of compensation for War Damage which may come into force.

5. In considering the labour required for the removal of debris or levelling of the site regard should be paid to the possibility of utilising the Rescue Service for the work. The Rescue Service should not be used if its operational efficiency is likely to be impaired thereby.

6. The question of salvage of private property and other material is the subject of Appendix 'BI but it affects this service. Facilities should be afforded to enable owners of private property or members of the A.R.P.Salvage organization to arrange for the salvage and protection of such property. In any event owners should be informed as to the situation with regard to their property.

Government of India, Civil Defence Department Circular No.311/42, dated the 7th August 1942.

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

I am directed to invite a reference to Appendix D to the Home Department letter No.78/180/41-A.R.P., dated the 19th May 1941, in which it was suggested that Provincial Governments might find it necessary to train special personnel to use explosives for the purpose of demolitions. The Government of India would be glad to assist in providing this training. I am therefore to ask that the number of persons in whose training the Provincial Government would like assistance may be reported to this Department.

In the Appendix referred to above it was suggested that a survey of the existing stock of explosives (other than military stock) and the storing of such explosives at places where they are likely to be required were suitable preliminary steps. The Government of India would be glad to know what action has been taken by Provincial Government in this connection.

No. 1503-5/W. Encls..

-W52-42-2.

IGP

C. E.

C. I. of Mines & Explosives.

5th September 1942.

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

I am directed to forward herewith copies of the marginally noted letters, and to enquire if you consider it necessary to train special personnel to use explosives for the purpose of demolitions, and if so to furnish to this office the number of persons with details, inwhose training the assistance of the Government of India should be obtained.

1. Letter from the Govt.of India, Home Dept. No.78/180/41-A.R.P. dated the 19th May 1941.
2. Govt.of India, Civil Defence Dept. Circular No.311/42, dated the 7th August 1942.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Govt. of India, Home Dept. No.78/180/41-ARP. dated the 19th May 1941.

- - - -

I am directed to request that Provincial Govts. may now for Class I and II towns prepare detailed schemes showing the financial effect of their proposals and forward them to the Govt. of India in respect of the following matters:-

(a) The care of persons rendered homeless by reason of air attack ---------- Appendix A.

(b) The salvage of private property including personal possessions ---------- Appendix B.

(c) The repair of slightly damaged buildings - Appendix C.

(d) Extensive Demolitions and Demolition involving the use of high explosives ----------Appendix B.

(e) Clearance of debris caused by air attack - Appendix E.

2. The general outlines of the organisation which will be required to be set up are set forth in the appendices attached.

3. I am also directed to say that for the reasons given in paragraph 1 of Appendix D and in order to avoid misunderstanding it has been decided that the Service called the "REscue and Demolition Service" shall in future be named the "Rescue Service".

APPENDIX 'A'

CARE OF PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS BY REASON OF AIR ATTACK.

1. Persons may be rendered homeless through the following three main causes -

(a) widespread panic causing large crowds to desert a town for the mofussil.
(b) the destruction of their Homes;
(c) the temporary compulsory evacuation of persons living in the vicinity of an unexploded bomb.

Whatever the cause such people will need assistance in finding fresh accommodation, food, clothing and probably money. Those who are rendered homeless under (b) and (c) will require immediate shelter Measures will also have to be taken to prevent looting.

2. Points for consideration when drawing up a scheme are mentioned below:-

A. A number of Emergency Rest Centres should be earmarked in which the following facilities can be provided immediately after the "Alert".

(a) Lodging.
(b) Lavatories.
(c) Food and water. The differences in caste may have to be considered.
(d) Sympathetic advice regarding
  (i) Re-housing
  (ii) Salvage of personal property
  (iii) Repairs to slightly damaged houses
  (iv) How news of relatives may be obtained
  (v) How cashmay be obtained.
(e) The maintenance of morale is of great importance. Morale will depend chiefly on the personality of the officer in charge and his staff, as well as on the efficiency of the organisation.
(f) Records of persons using the centre will be essential if their needs and queries are to be followed up. They will also be of great use in assisting other services (see paragraph D below) in tracing owners of property etc.

B. An adequate staff, including reliefs should be recruited and trained. Full use should be made of volunteers to staff centres.

C. The position of the Emergency Centres, with details of the

facilities provided should be widely known. The Wardens and Police should have an intimate knowledge of the organisation for it will be they who, in the first place, will have to deal with the public and who will have to shepherd them to the appropriate rest centre. Full details of the organisation should be kept in the wardens Post for reference.

D. The officer in charge of the Organisation at the Local Authorities Headquarters should maintain close liaison with the officers responsible for Demolition, Salvage of private property, Recording casualties, Rehousing, Reparis to private property, etc., so that as speedily as possible any required information or assistance may be given to the homeless persons.

APPENDIX 'BI

SALVAGE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY INCLUDING PERSONAL POSSESSIONS.

I. The work of salvage may be classified as follows:-

(i) Assistance, to the extent, when necessary, of making complete arrangements, to owners of damaged property.
(ii) The protection and storage of goods belonging to absentee owners, or to owners who are unable to make arrangements themselves.
(iii) The recovery and disposal of food and useful materials.
(iv) The establishment of an office where owners of damaged property may seek information and advice.
(v) The maintenance of close liaison at all stages with those responsible for the work of Rescue, Demolition, Clearance of Debris and the Care of Persons Rendered Homeless.
(vi) The prevention of looting.

2. With regard to paragraph 1(i) above the primary responsibility for recovering, protecting and transporting removable goods and articles from a damaged building rests with the owner and, subject to the requirements of the A.R.P. Services which may be engaged at the scene of the damage, facilities should be afforded to owners to recover their possessions. It will, however, be appreciated that the majority of owners will be in need of assistance to a greater or less degree.

3. With regard to paragraph 1(i) above the primary responsibility for recovering, protecting and transporting removable goods and articles from a damaged building rests with the owner and, subject to the requirements of the A.R.P. Services which may be engaged at the scene of the damage, facilities should be afforded to owners to recover their possessions. It will, however, be appreciated that the majority of owners will be in need of assistance to a greater or less degree.

3. With regard to paragraph 1(ii) above where the owner of the damaged house cannot be traced or is unable to take any action arrangements should be made to protect removable goods and other articles against loss or further damage due to exposure until such time as the owner or his agent is traced and over his property. It may be necessary to rent premises for the purposes of storage and suitable buildings should be earmarked for the purpose.

4. With regard to paragraph 1(iii) above, procedence should be given to the salvage of essential food stocks and other perishable goods which may be of value to the community, and information of such salvage should be given immediately to the appropriate officer.

It may also be possible to recover from the debris material which are of value for the emergency repair of roads and buildings (this will only apply to materials taken from the structure of the building), or to recover disused materials and articles required for industrial use.

The value of any such salvage should be recorded so that in the event of a scheme for compensation for War Damage payment to the owner may be effected.

5. With regard to paragraph 1(iv) above, the location of this office should be known to all Wardens and officers in charge of Emergency Centres set up in connection with the arrangements for the care of persons rendered homeless.

6. With regard to paragraph 1(v) above, unless close liaison between A.R.P. and other services at work at the incident is maintained at all stages much valuable property is liable to be lost. It is, however, essential that there should be, as soon as possible after the damage has occurred, some one at the scene of damage who may be responsible for the proper receipt and custody of small articles of value. He may well be found from the Wardens Service, Police or other service. He should be replaced by a representative of the Salvage Service as soon as possible. Full instructions as to the receipt, custody and disposal of small articles of value should be placed in every Wardens' Post. After the decision to carry out demolitions is taken every effort should be made to assist the inhabitants to remove and transport their property.

During the course of the work of the removal of debris or the levelling and clearance of damaged property parties of the salvage organisation should be detailed to work with the clearance parties so that as far as possible the property of the several owners may be collected into separate dumps and labelled.

7. With regard to paragraph 1(vi) above, this is the responsibility of the Police.

APPENDIX 'C'

REPAIR OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BUILDINGS.

1. It is desirable that privately owned premises which have been only slightly damaged by air attack should be rendered habitable as soon as possible after the damage has occurred.

2. Such repair should not extend beyond that which is necessary to render the building fit for habitation. This would not include interior decoration and replacement of fittings, etc.

3. Arrangements should be made for the early inspection of slightly damaged premises by a person authorised to decide on the extent of the repairs necessary.

4. Repairs should only be undertaken by the Provincial Govt. if the person responsible for repairs to the property is unable to effect the repairs himself. If the person responsible for repairs undertakes the work himself, a record of the approved cost of the admissible repairs should be made so that in the event of a Scheme of Compensation for War Damage payment to him may be effected.

5. Repairs to property of Industrial and Commercial undertakings business premises, premises of public or utility undertakings, transport services and Govt. buildings, should be carried out by the authority responsible in peace time.

APPENDIX 'D'

EXTENSIVE DEMOLITIONS AND DEMOLITION INVOLVING THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

1. The primary object of the Rescue Service is to rescue living persons entrapped in debris. It is also responsible for the recovery of the dead from damaged buildings (their subsequent removal should be the responsibility of a separate Provincial Organization) and to take any immediate setps necessary for the temporary support of demolition of buildings, the collapse of which is likely to endanger life or to to obstruct traffic. The Rescue Service should not undertake extensive demolitions nor demolitions involving the use of explosives.

2. A survey of existing stocks, other than Military, of explosives and shot firing equipment should now be made, with a view to

utilising them in case of need. In the event of any shortage, the Govt. of India may please be informed. It should also be ascertained whether a reasonable quantity would be readily available at short notice.

3. After the preliminary warning has been received a reasonable quantity of explosives and short firing equipment should be stored in the Towns where it may be required, and any arrangements that may be necessary should now be considered.

4. In considering the personnel required for the Demolition Service due regard should be paid to the possibility of enrolling men already trained to Demolition work. In exceptional cases it may be necessary to train personnel specially for this purpose.

5. In accordance with Defence of India Rules, Section 51 B(3), the authority to order demolition for the prevention of the spread of fires is any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Govt. or the Provincial Govt. Authority to order any other demolition is given in Defence of India Rule 78, as amended by Defence Co-ordination Dept. Notification No.699-OR/41, dated 15th March 1941,

6. The question of salvage of private property and other material is the subject of Appendix 'B' but it affects the subject under review. Demolition is carried out in the interests of public safety and it must take precedence over the interests of individuals in the salvage of their private property. It is, however, desirable that reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent further loss or damage to private property and that facilities should be afforded, as circumstances permit, to enable owners of private property and members of the A.R.P. Salvage Organisation to arrange for its salvage and protection. In any event owners should be informed as to the situation with regard to their property.

APPENDIX 'E'

CLEARANCE OF DEBRIS CAUSED BY AIR ATTACK.

The order in which this work should be undertaken is:-

(a) The clearance of debris from off road communications, the most important being dealt with first.
(b) The removal or levelling of the debris of demolished buildings;

2. It is desirable that the debris of a demolished building should be levelled or removed as soon as possible after the attack, subject to local conditions and to the urgency of other work. Unless early steps are taken to improve the appearance of a site in a built up area, the continued evidence of enemy action may have a depressing effect on the morale of the public. Accordingly where persons having control of buildings which have been damaged beyond repair are unable, or are unwilling without assistance, to arrange for the levelling and clearance of the site the Provincial Govt. should arrange for this to be done.

3. In some districts it may be considered advisable to convert a building which has not been completely destroyed into an air raid shelter by constructing the shelter in a suitable portion and then collapsing the remainder of the building over it.

4. The work of removing debris from the site of a demolished building should not be undertaken before the building and its contents have been inspected by a specially appointed officer who should make a report on to its condition and contents. This should be done in order to safeguard the owner in the event of his being entitled to compensation under any scheme of compensation for War Damage which may come into force.

5. In considering the labour required for the removal of debris or levelling of the site regard should be paid to the possibility of

utilising the Rescue Service for the work. The Rescue Service should not be used ifits operational efficiency is likely to be impaired thereby.

6. The question of salvage of private property and other material is the subject of Appendix 'BI' but it affects this service. Facilities should be afforded to enable owners of private property or members of the A.R.P. Salvage organisation to arrange for the salvage and protection of such property. In any event owners should be informed as to the situation with regard to their property.

Govt.of India, Civil Defence Dept. Circular No.311/42, dated the 7th August 1942.

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Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

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I am directed to invite a reference to Appendix D to the Home Dept. letter No.78/180/41-A.R.P. dated the 19th May 1941, in which it was suggested that Provincial Govts. might find it necessary to train special personnel to use explosives for the purpose of demolitions. The Govt.of India would be glad to assist in providing this training. I am therefore to ask that the number of persons in whose training the Provincial Govt. would like ~~xxx~~ assistance may be reported to this Dept.

In the Appendix referred to above it was suggested that a survey of the existing stock of explosives (other than military stock) and the storing of such explosives at places where they are likely to be required were suitable preliminary steps. The Govt.of India would be glad to know what action has been taken by Provincial Govt. in this connection.

URGENT

No.F.3(27)-42/W.

From

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Dated Bangalore, the 23rd Sept. 1942

Demolitions involving the use
of high explosives.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to my letter No.F.3(27)-42/W, dated the 28th August 1942, and to request the favour of a very early reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT

VN

URGENT.

24th Septr. 1942.

1686/W
1687/W
1688/W

I. G. P.
C. I. of Explosives
Chief Engineer of Rly.

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

I am directed to invite reference to this office letter No.1503-S/W dated the 5th September 1942, on the above subject, and to request you kindly to expedite your reply in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

W 52-42-3.

Tele { gram: POLICE
phone: 2108

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1058/W

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

No. C.61/ARP/42-43

Bangalore, dated....25th September 1942.....

FROM

M.Seshadri, Esq., M.A.,
~~EXG.B.REEM.Esq.,C.I.E.,~~
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

Mothamed-ul-Mulk
Gulam Mohiyuddin Mehkri, Esq., B.A.,LL.B.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bangalore.

SIR,

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives.

With reference to your letter No.1503/W dated the 5th September 1942 on the above subject, I have the honour to state that I think and the Special A.R.P. Officer agrees with me that the local conditions in Bangalore City may not require the assistance of high explosives to demolish buildings damaged during air raids. It seems to ~~kkk~~ me, therefore, that it is not necessary to train any special personnel for this purpose.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M Seshadri

Inspector-General of Police.

W52-42-4.

1059/W

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele gram / phone

No. 559
Encls.

OFFICE OF
the Chief Inspector of Mines &
Explosives in Mysore,
Oorgaum,
Date 25th September 1942.

To MOTHAMED-UL-MULK
Gulam Mohiyuddin Mehkri, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
26 SEP. 1942
GOVT OF MYSORE

Sir,

Demolition involving the use of high explosives.

With reference to your letter No.1505/W. dated 5th September 1942 and subsequent reminder No.1687/W. dated 24th September 1942 thereto, I have the honour to state that most of the A. R. P. personnel in the K. G. F. understand the use of high explosives and as such I do not consider that it is necessary to train special personnel for this purpose in this area.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. Duraiswamy

Chief Inspector of Mines &
Explosives in Mysore.

CRN.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

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Section War

File No. 52-42

Serial No. 5

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. Pol 750

To The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident

Demolitions involving the use of high explosives

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *19* .

Date of issue 2-10-1942

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. F.3(27)-42/W dated 28th Aug. 42 on the above subject, I am directed to state that this Govt do not propose to set up any special personnel themselves for the purpose.

Signed by Mr. S. K. V.

List of enclosures.....

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Chief Secretary to Govt

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

2nd Octr. 1942.

Rol750

The Chief

Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject : - Demolitions using the involving the of high explosives.

With reference to your letter No.F.3(27)-42/W, dated the 28th August 1942 on the above subject, I am directed to state that this Government do not propose to get any special personnel trained for the purpose.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

W 52-42-6.

1138/45

'C. F. No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele gram / phone

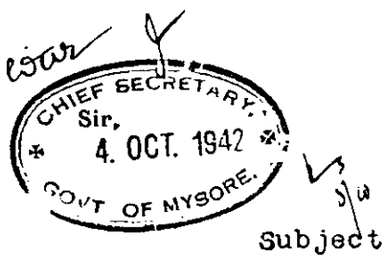
No. 6160
Encls.

OFFICE OF
the Chief Engineer of Mysore,
Public Works Department,
Bangalore.

Date 3rd October 1942.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.



Subject:- Demolition involving the use of high explosives.

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With reference to your letter No.1688/W. dated the 24th September 1942 on the above subject, I have the honour to state that the local conditions do not seem to need explosives for the demolition of damaged buildings during air raids. There does not seem to be any necessity to depute any one for training in this special work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

3/10/42

Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Arc.2-2/10.